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when whistled at. Many more responded to tuning-forks. At the first approach some kinds dropped downward a distance from their webs, but seemed after a time to learn to disregard the fork; though they soon forgot. Removal of the palpi and several of the legs did not long interfere with their reactions. These tests failed with spiders that make no web; because of a difference in habits, it is suggested. Still it might be queried whether the perception of the impulses of the air by touch, or from the co-vibrations of the web, were not what was really tested, and had something to do with the difference between the web-making spiders and the others. The impulses of the air from a large tuning-fork can be distinctly felt on the hand. The maternal instinct was studied in the readiness with which females of the species that carry their egg-sacks attached to themselves, would reaccept them after they had once been removed. Most failed to remember them for 48 hours, some for 24. A spider of another species, however, resumed the care of her eggs after being away from them and her web for 51 hours. The sense of sight was tested with cocoons also, and led to the very interesting result that spiders that are used to seeing their cocoons, recognize them at a distance of several inches, while those that carry them attached to their own bodies and so know them only by touch, fail to recognize them by sight, even at very short distances, but know them at once by touch. The spiders investigated seemed very partial to red-lighted areas. They were, however, such as "are found during the day, running among dead leaves or hiding under stones or wood." The experiments made are unfortunately not fully conclusive; for the differences of illumination in the different areas, which might be supposed to influence spiders of such habits considerably, were apparently not taken into account, and a negative conclusion as to temperature was drawn from the disinclination of a single specimen, blinded with parafine, to change the places in which he was set down. Feigning of death differed much in different species; 210 experiments on 19 species were made. Most spiders do not instantly become still, nor remain absolutely motionless. They showed nothing of a cataleptic condition, and were not insensitive to pain. Keeping still in one place serves the double purpose of rendering the insect less conspicuous, and keeping it where it can easily find its way back to its web. Running and jumping spiders whose dependence for escape is in their agility, show this instinct poorly developed or not at all. The cocoons of other genera or pith balls could be palmed off on some for their own cocoons (though when a cocoon and a pith ball were presented at once they chose the first), and one even accepted a lead shot covered with web, much to the discredit of her muscle sense.

III.—HYPNOTISM.

Einiges über Suggestion. ERNST JENDRÁSSIK. Neurol. Centralblatt, May 15 and June 1, 1888.

The subject of the experiments described in this paper was a woman of twenty-seven years who had added to a family history of suicide and apoplexy a personal history of convent life, seduction, theft, three years and a half in men's clothing and occupations, jail

and hospital residence, and major hystero-epilepsy. She was anæsthesic on the right side, and the visual fields of both eyes, especially the right, were reduced. She was hypnotizable at a word and very open to suggestion. She showed all the common hallucinations, followed suggestions, made in the hypnotic condition, after awakening, without memory of the suggestion; could in the same way be made to cease breathing for from 2¼ to 3¼ minutes, or to become unhypnotizable. But the most interesting experiments were with suggested burning. Besides being blistered with filter paper and burned with a paper box so as to take three weeks in the healing and leave a scar, when a notched ring was applied to her left arm a completely corresponding blister appeared on the right. A letter *K* stamp, such as is used in marking washing, was pressed for hot iron upon her left shoulder without her having seen it, and a blister developed on the corresponding point of the right shoulder representing the form with considerable exactness, but *reversed* as in mirror-script. Another experiment of the same nature was as follows: A letter *J* was drawn on paper, shown to her, and pressed on her left arm as glowing metal. This letter was transferred, but *not* reversed. Experiments with the magnet were very successful so far as transfers were concerned, but the author could not convince himself that the effects were due to magnetic influence. The experiments were executed with great care, and what the author had partly in mind, namely, that well developed hypnotism is not a local phenomenon of France, is unmistakably demonstrated.

After recording the experiments, the author gives his theory of the psycho-physics of hypnotism and suggestion. His view, the reasons for which were set forth in an earlier paper (*De l'hypnotisme: Archives de Neurologie*, 1886), is that the hypnotic sleep is caused by a cessation or limitation of the associative functions of the brain. When awake there is constant associative action; we cannot stay long upon one idea, but in the hypnotic state there is little or none of that action. A stimulus then, instead of starting a train of ideas, acts with concentrated force upon the limited area, the suggested idea is conceived with great force and clearness, and persists like a cataleptic posture. The author follows the Nancy school in making suggestion cover every kind of hypnotic experiment.

The explanation of transfer is not easy, though it probably has affinities with hysterical hemi-anæsthesia. Its connection with suggestion is shown in the letter-burns above, where the letter known only by touch was symmetrically reversed, and the one seen was transferred without reversing. The case gives an uncertain sound for the curative effects of hypnotism, for though the seizures became less frequent and could be cut short in the premonitory stage, or even prevented for considerable periods by suggestion, the relief was not perfect. During a period of several months when she was little hypnotized, the patient underwent a change, increased in weight and grew worse in behavior, and evidently entered upon a different period of her cycle. She still served to show in a mechanical way the earlier and frequently repeated experiments, but she was less susceptible to new suggestions, and remembered what happened when she was hypnotized. The reason for her change in this particular, the author finds in the illusionary feelings that possessed her. The associations to which they corresponded could not be loosened by suggestion.